

NOTES ON WILD
LIFE IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA.
By the Rev. D. A.
RICHARDS, M.A.
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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1915.

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"WHEN TWO OR THREE..."

A Battlefield Incident.

CHARACTERS.
Minister.—A Scottish Corporal.
Congregation.—Three privates.
Chair.—All Four (minor key).
Intruder.—A German Officer.

Left in a Belgian House. Traffic
reging in the street; houses burning.
"In all three of our tribulation, in
the hour of death, and at the Day of
Judgment."—Church of England
Litany.
There had been a sharp engagement,
and the British troops, holding a village
had been hurriedly forced by great
masses of the enemy to retire. In the
confusion three Scottish privates and a
corporal were cut off in the streets, so
they bucked into the first open door they
came to. The occupants had fled, and
they made their way up a long stair-
case, intending to find the roof and
watch events from there. But it ended
in an empty loft, where there was only
a skylight beyond their reach.

"Better lie low for a while," sug-
gested the corporal as they stood listen-
ing to the terrible sounds outside. The
Germans were evidently burning, looting
and killing. Now and again they heard
screams and the discharge of rifles some-
times an explosion would shake the build-
ing while the small of burning wood pen-
etrated to their retreat. This went on
for hours. The soldiers knew they would
be discovered sooner or later, and ex-
pected no mercy.

Suddenly the corporal said: "Lads,
it's time for church parade; let's have
a wee bit service here; it may be our last."
The soldiers looked a little astonished,
but they piled their rifles in a corner
and came and stood at attention. The
corporal took out a small Testament from
his breast pocket and turned over the
pages. "Can we sing something first?
Try 'ye're hand at the 33rd Psalm.
Quiet now—very quiet."

Yes, though I walk in death's dark vale,
Yet will I fear none ill;
For Thou art with me; and Thy rod
And staff me comfort still.

There wasn't much melody about the
tune, but the words came from the heart.
"IN ALL TIMES OF OUR TRIBULATION."

Then the corporal began:
Fear not them which kill the body,
but are not able to kill the soul; but
rather fear him which is able to destroy
both soul and body in hell. And now two
sparrows sold for a farthing? And one
of them shall not fall on the ground
without your Father knows. But the very
hairs of your head are all numbered.
Fear not, therefore, ye are of more value
than many sparrows.

As he read there were loud shouts
below; doors banged, and glass was
smashed. But he went on:
He that findeth his life shall lose it;
and he that loseth his life for My sake
shall find it.

He ended, and his grave face took on
a wry smile. "I'm no' a gude hand at
this job," he said, "but we mair finish
it off. Let us pray."
The corporal stood, with the book in
his hand, and the others knelt and bowed
their heads. A little haltingly, but very
simply, he committed their way to God
and asked for strength to meet their
coming fate like men. While he prayed,
a heavy hand thrust open the door and
they heard an exultant exclamation and
then a tramp of surprise. Not a man
moved, and the corporal went calmly on.

After a pause he began, with great
reverence, to repeat the Lord's Prayer.
That a German officer or private was
standing there they realized; they did
not see, but they felt, what was taking
place. They heard the click of his heels,
and they knew that he also was standing
at attention. For a moment the suspense
lasted, and then came the soft closing of
the door and his footsteps dying away.

The tumult in the house gradually ceased,
and soon afterwards the storm of war
retreated like the ebb of the tide. At
last the four men ventured forth, and
by making a wide detour worked round
the flank of the enemy and reached the
British outposts in safety.—United Free
Church "Record."

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NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEET-
ING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be
held in the Office of the Company, 2
Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road,
Hongkong on WEDNESDAY, 31st March,
at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of
receiving the Report of the Directors and
Statement of Accounts for the year ending
31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from the 24th to
31st March, 1915, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 17, 1915. 244

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED.**

THE FORTY-SIXTH MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS in the Company
will be held at the Company's Office,
No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria,
on THURSDAY, the 25th March,
1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the
purpose of receiving a Statement of
Accounts and the Report of the Directors
for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from the 13th
to the 25th March, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 4, 1915. 204

**THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFAC-
TURING COMPANY, LIMITED.**

THE 31st ORDINARY ANNUAL
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
in the above COMPANY will be held at
the COMPANY'S OFFICE, 8, GEORGE'S
BUILDING, 8, Connaught Road, Victoria,
on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1915,
at 12 o'clock Noon for the purpose of
receiving a Statement of Accounts and the
Report of the General Managers for the
year ending 31st December, 1914, and
electing a Consulting Committee and
Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COM-
PANY will be CLOSED from MONDAY,
the 29th March to WEDNESDAY, the
31st March, 1915, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, March 16, 1915. 241

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY S. KUBOTA.

The first (1913) edition is already issued.
BIOGRAPHIES of over 5,000 people
who are well-known in society and of
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a reduction of one yen.
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Many influential papers of the world
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time from Japan! The reader is apt at
first to regard it as a curiosity, as a sign
that the East has now become Western
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a curiosity; it is a very sound and useful
reference book. It is printed in English
and contains brief biographies, on the
accepted model of prominent men in Japan.
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TIME TABLE.

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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS.
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.
12 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
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11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
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Medical Magazine, March, 1912.

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to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism
and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches
and pains, is the result.

ENO'S
FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It
clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole
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It may be safely taken, at any time by young
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TOTAL ASSETS at 31st December, 1914,
£22,622,155.
I—Authorized Capital £5,000,000
Subscribed Capital £2,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,600
II—Fire Funds..... 3,899,114
III—Life & Annuity Funds..... 16,136,160
Sinking Fund Account..... 88,613
£22,622,155

Revenue Fire Branch..... 2,667,158
Life and Annuity..... 1,973,889
Branches.....
Revenue Marine Department..... 382,692
Other Receipts..... 420,183
£5,383,719

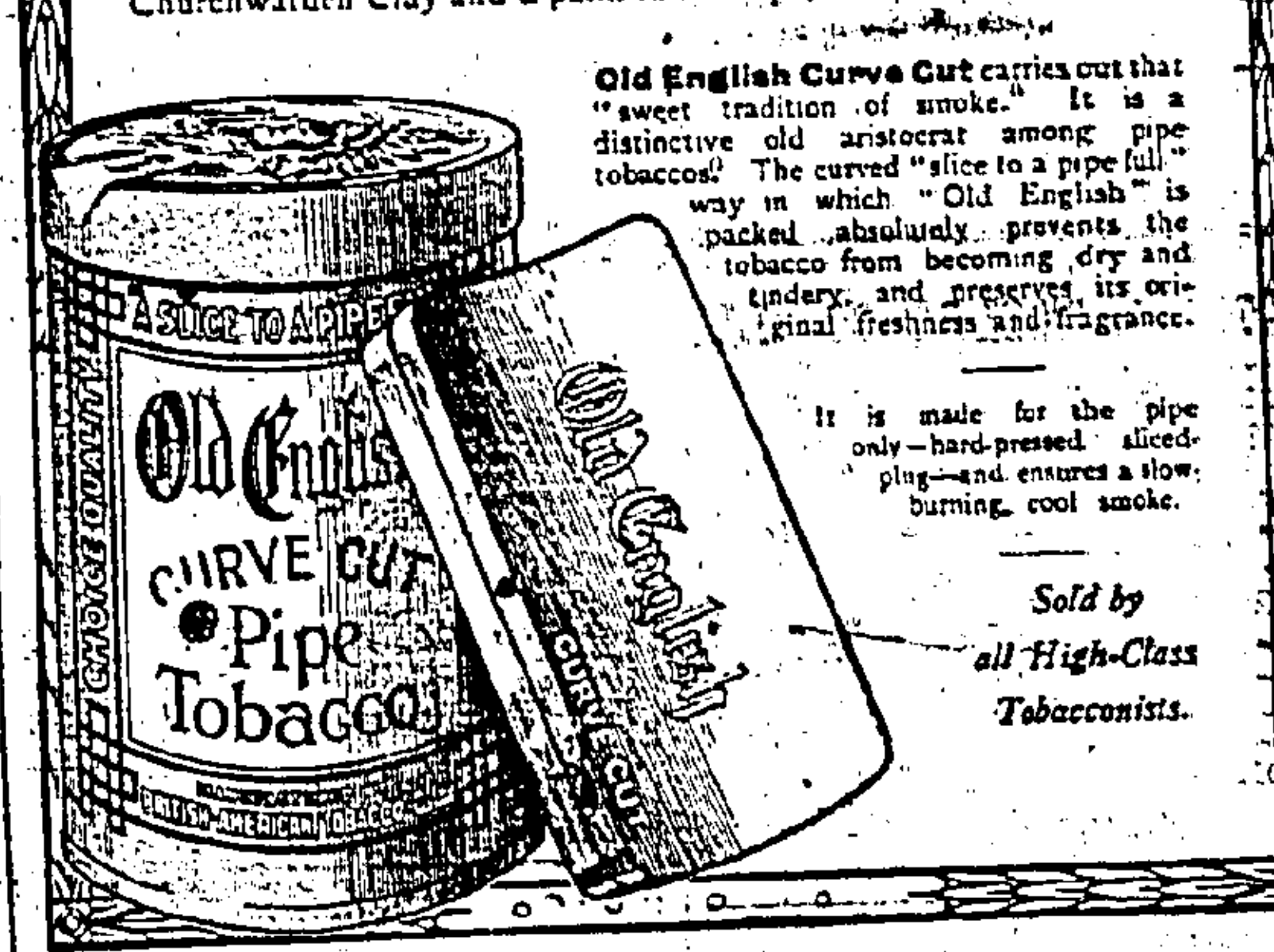
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Branches are separately invested, and, by
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"EYE-WITNESS" ON BRITISH
BRAVERY.

Infantry's Superiority.

The following descriptive account,
which has been communicated by an
eye-witness present with General Head-
quarters, continues and supplements the
narrative published on the 14th instant
of the movements of the British force
and the French armies in immediate
touch with it.

Feb. 16.

On Thursday, the 11th, and Friday,
the 12th, the lack of serious action on
our front continued. There was on both
days a certain amount of shelling of
points near the centre of our line, and
on the right our trench mortars did con-
siderable execution on Friday.

On Saturday our guns on the right
registered several hits on a bridge, and
our line on the east of Givenchy was
pushed forward somewhat, to a more
favourable position. On the extreme
right our guns and infantry co-operated
in an advance made by the French. The
German guns were more active than
usual against our centre and left.

On Sunday, the 14th, the German
guns maintained a heavy fire along the
greater part of our front. About seven
a.m. the enemy attacked our line a
little to the south of the Ypres-Comines
Canal, and carried a short length of
trench. This slight success encouraged
them to make a second attack about
three p.m. on the trenches to the south
of their first objective. Here, too, they
captured a small portion of our line, but
in the night of the 14th-15th a counter-
attack was organised, and the enemy
was driven out of all the trenches cap-
tured in the second assault, though he
still retained possession of a trench about
eighty yards in length which had been
captured in the morning.

In this fighting we took thirteen pri-
soners, most of whom belonged to the
1014 Class, and appear to have only just
arrived in the field. During the follow-
ing night, that of the 15th-16th, another
counter-attack took place, and we re-
gained the whole of our line.

Nothing of importance occurred dur-
ing the day of the 16th. Our heavy
artillery made some good shooting on
the right; one shell landed full in a
trench, and is believed to have de-
stroyed some fifty yards of it.

Some further details of the recent
fighting in the La Bassée area are now
available.

DRAMATIC INCIDENT.

It will be remembered that on Feb.
1, after recapturing a trench which the
Germans had taken from us a few hours
before, we gained, by successive attacks,
two posts on the canal bank. As a
matter of fact, one of these had been
taken from us a short time before, and
was not a German post as stated in the
letter of Feb. 2. In the first rush on
the nearest work one of those unfor-
seen but dramatic incidents occurred
which often imperil even the best-laid
schemes. As the storming party was on
the point of rushing forward, just at
the moment when delay might have been
fatal, for it might just have given the
enemy, who were much shaken by our
artillery fire, time to recover, a man
dropped a box of hand-grenades, some
of which detonated.

For one instant there was bewilder-
ment and some hesitation, no one quite
knowing what had happened. For-
tunately the officer who was leading the
storming party rushed ahead, and his
men followed him, and carried the en-
emy's position at the point of the bayonet
with very slight loss. After this the
Germans were kept on the run. Our
support came up, and passing through
the first line holding the recovered
trench, rushed the next post, then the

party which had made the original
assault advanced through these again
and captured the second post.

During this fight one of our men show-
ed the most conspicuous gallantry.
Charging ahead of his comrades, he took
up his position on a mound, and shot
several of the fleeing Germans at point
blank range as they ran past him. He
then ran on up to a barricade, where
two of the enemy were manning a ma-
chine gun, and kept them in play until
the rest of our men came up and cap-
tured it.

In this quarter our infantry have
gained an ascendancy over the enemy,
which was well shown in the next series
of encounters which took place among
the brickstacks on the 6th. During the
bombardment previous to the assault
the Germans took refuge underground
in their dug-outs, and our assault was
so well timed, and so sudden, that when
they emerged from their burrows they
found our infantry on top of them. The
result was never in doubt. Those who
showed fight were at once bayoneted,
but many recognising the hopelessness of
resistance threw away their arms and
surrendered, some crying for mercy, and
offering their watches, money, cigars, or
fruit in order to buy their lives.

RAYNETTED AT THE TELEPHONE.

One German officer was bayoneted as
he was telephoning—presumably for re-
inforcements, and four Germans were
killed by one of our men who was armed
only with a shovel, as they were trying
to escape past him down a trench.
Amongst the spoils of war captured was
a large amount of dum-dum ammunition,
and many cartridges in which the bullets
had been reversed, with their bases out-
wards. It is stated that when charging
forward in this attack our stormers main-
tained their dressing almost as if on
parade.

In spite of disclaimers that the Ger-
man activity on the Kaiser's birthday
had no connection with that event,
some people in Germany were evidently
led to expect great successes on that
anniversary. Here is a letter, dated
Jan. 25, which was found on a prisoner:

"It appears that for the Kaiser's
birthday there is going to be a great
attack. All the armours and all the
Zeppelins will be let loose against France.
On the one hand the engineers will do
their utmost, and on the other hand
the artillery, and then a tremendous
assault. Thus along the whole line the
French will be 'downed.' You must
write to us if this is true. Lie down
in your trenches, and do not put your
head above the parapet; it will only be
a target for the enemy."

The following shows what the war
means to the poor in Germany:

3/1/15. Everything has risen and
is frightfully expensive. The roaring
of live stock is very difficult, as people
have been forced to declare all their

The Man Who
Gets There

Is the man who has blood—
real rich red blood and
plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND
makes blood—lots of it—life-
giving, brain-boosting,
strength-replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices \$1.25 and \$2.25.

stocks of fodder. The same applies to
corn and other cereals. We are
organising ourselves for a long war.
But if it is not over by the
spring, it will mean real misery for us.
12/1/15. Here in Germany it is
just as if there were a famine. Food
is fearfully dear, and the lack
of hands is making itself very much
felt.

Another extract tells of the calling up
of the older classes of the Landsturm:
I must give you the sad news that
my father has been called to the
Landsturm on Jan. 10. He has been
declared fit for service. Of the two
who were called out for examination
three have safely returned here.

This repeated reference to the rise
in prices and the scarcity of foodstuffs
is significant, for it is a feature which
has only recently made its appearance.

AMAZING RESCUE FROM
UPTURNED STEAMER.

Hole Cut Through Hull.

OXYGEN AND A BLOWPIPE.

Aberdeen, Feb. 7.

A remarkable rescue, the story of which
reads like a piece of fiction, was effected at
Peterhead yesterday. That part of the
Scottish coast has a sinister reputation
amongst seafarers. Our Navy men know
it well. It is the most easterly point in the
British Isles, and round the corner lies the
Moray Firth, affording shelter from the
"sou-easter," the most dangerous of all
gales on the northern shores.

Yesterday morning a storm was the
worst for many a day, a south-easterly
gale sprang up on Friday night, and by
the early hours of next morning the
conditions were of the wildest description.
A salvage craft, the Salvor No. 1, belong-
ing to a Hull firm, was on its way to the
Humber from the north of Ireland, when
stress of weather sent it into Peterhead.
There is a harbour of refuge, and it lay
safely in the shelter of the breakwater
until nearly seven o'clock, when daylight
had begun to creep in.

The anchors may have begun to drag,
but whatever the reason, the master
evidently decided that there was danger
in remaining where he was, and he en-
deavoured to put out to the open sea. As
the little craft slowly headed seaward
immense breakers swept down upon her.

TURNED TURTLE.

The first carried her a considerable dis-
tance across the bar, the second engulfed
and almost captured her, and the third
swamped her, the ship turning turtle and
sinking. The waves washed the craft
keel up on to a reef of rocks at the other
side of the bay, about 300 yards from the
land.

All this happened in a few minutes, and
with no sign of life about the craft, the
watchers on shore assumed that the crew
had been thrown into the sea or carried
overboard by the mountainous breakers.
Shortly before eight o'clock, however, a
hand was detected waving from the fore-
port hole on the port side of the upturned
ship, which was facing the beach. The
port hole was only a few inches in diameter,
and only visible occasionally in the surging
surf. It seemed impossible to rescue the
imprisoned sailor, but Francis McRobbie,
a youth, boiler-maker, who has had some
experience of mechanics and
gases in America, thought an attempt
might be made to cut through the iron hull
by the use of the blowpipe.

AGAINST TIME AND TIDE.

He accordingly got two cylinders, one of
oxygen and the other of acetylene, and,
standing almost neck deep in the water for
an hour, made an opening some twenty
inches square through the two inch steel
plate, and ultimately effected a rescue,
which is probably without a parallel. It
was the ship's cook, E. J. E. Riches, hail-
ing from Yarmouth, who owed his life to
this ingenious and skilful blacksmith.

A great crowd had gathered opposite the
scene, and followed his operations with in-
terest. Robbie and his assistants, with intense
interest. It was a fight against both time
and tide, for the sea was rising. When
the poor fellow was hauled into the light
of day cheer upon cheer was raised, and
rescued and rescued were the horses of the
hour. Riches was, as may be imagined, in
a dazed and weak state, and some time
elapsed before he was able to make any
statement except that he believed he was
the only one of the crew of seven who was
below when disaster overtook the ship.

To-day he had completely recovered, and
this afternoon told the story of his terrible
experience. "I don't know exactly what
occurred. I was down below cooking in
the foc'sle. I felt a tremendous surge
strike the boat, then everything went
topsy-turvy. I was knocked from end to
end of the foc'sle, and found the floor
where the ceiling should be. I could not
get out. I did not know what to do, and
within a couple of seconds the boat was
grating on the rocks inshore. We had
turned over so quickly that plenty of air
was left in the foc'sle, so that even if I
was imprisoned for a good many hours I
had enough oxygen to keep me going.

TAPPING OF THE HULL.

"As the boat lifted to the swell I could
see the light through one of the portholes,
and I put out my hand and waved it.
Every minute or so the boat dipped beneath
the water. This went on for three hours.
I was dazed, and practically gasping for
breath. I heard tapping outside the hull
of the boat. Then someone spoke through
the porthole. The voice said, 'Where will
I cut open the hull?' I indicated this to
him, showing him how to keep clear of the
stanchions. It seemed hours before I knew
anything else. There were fumes of acety-
lene gas down into the vessel, and then
someone gripped me by the neck and pulled
me out of the dark dungeon of the hull,
where for a time death seemed to be my
only hope of release."

Mr. McRobbie, the rescuer, is very
modest about his part, and said that when
he saw the man's hand he realised that
with the appliances he was acquainted with
there was a fair chance of saving his life.
At all events, he thought it was worth
making the attempt; all he would say was
that he was glad his effort had succeeded.

"The Daily Telegraph."

The will of the late Miss Fanny
Brough is reported missing and advertise-
ments for news of it have appeared. It is
understood that she left property worth
several thousand pounds.

INTIMATIONS

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All Pictures WANTED
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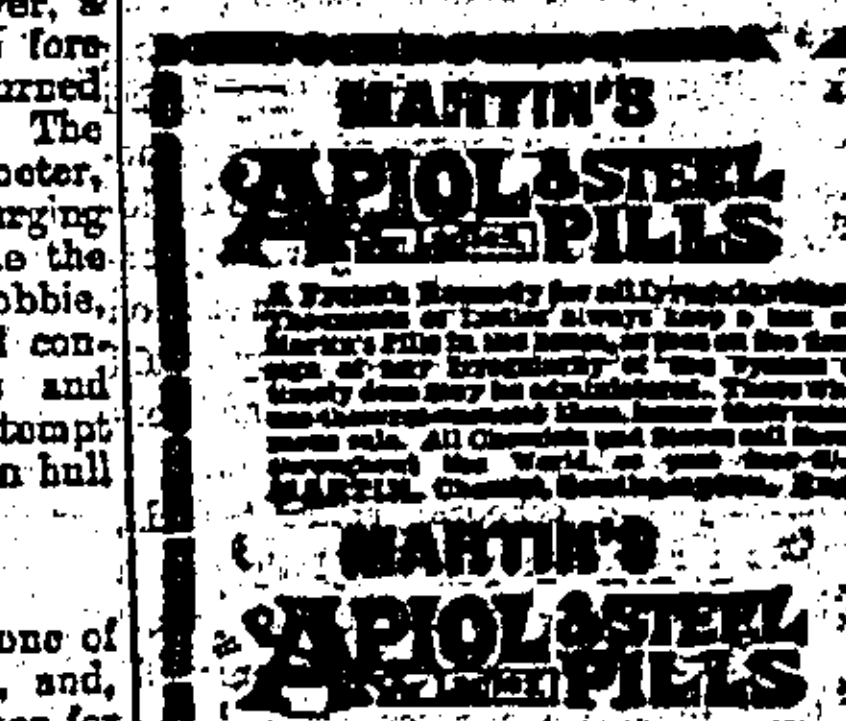
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PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

FRIDAY,

the 26th March, 1915, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

As follows:—

TEAKWOOD.—Drawing Room Suites, Chesterfield Sofa and Chairs (new), Bedroom Suites, Dining Room Furniture, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Carpets and Rugs, Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Washstands, &c., Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., &c., Dinner and Dessert Services, Crockery, Glass and E.P. Ware, Cooking Stoves, (new), Cutlery, Kitchen Utensils, Fenders and Fire Brasses, &c., &c.

One Piano, Blackwood Decks, Electric Reading Lamps, One Ricksha and One Milner's Safe.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 17, 1915.

247

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

MONDAY,

the 29th March, 1915, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 11, Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

SUNDAY

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

thru in contained.

Consisting of:—

Silk Tapestry covered Arm-chair and Sofa, Oak Overmantel, Electric Filigings and Fancy Shades, Teakwood Sideboard (unique design) and Teakwood Chair, Teakwood Wardrobe and Bureau with Bevelled Mirrors, Sundry Crockery and Glass ware, Carpets and Rugs, Ice Chest and Cooking Stove.

Also

Gent's Bicycle, Toon's Net and Poles and a number of Pots of Plants.

On view morning of sale.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 22, 1915.

257

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on

THURSDAY,

the 1st April, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

As follows:—

TEAKWOOD.—Drawing Room Suites, Chesterfield Sofa and Chairs (new), Bedroom Suites, Dining Room Furniture, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Carpets and Rugs, Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Washstands, &c., Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., &c., Dinner and Dessert Services, Crockery, Glass and E.P. Ware, Cooking Stove, (new), Cutlery, Kitchen Utensils, Fenders and Fire Brasses, &c., &c.

Also

One Piano by Robinson, Elapo & Co., Gent's Saddle, Blackwood Decks, Electric Reading Lamps, One Ricksha, &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 19, 1915.

253

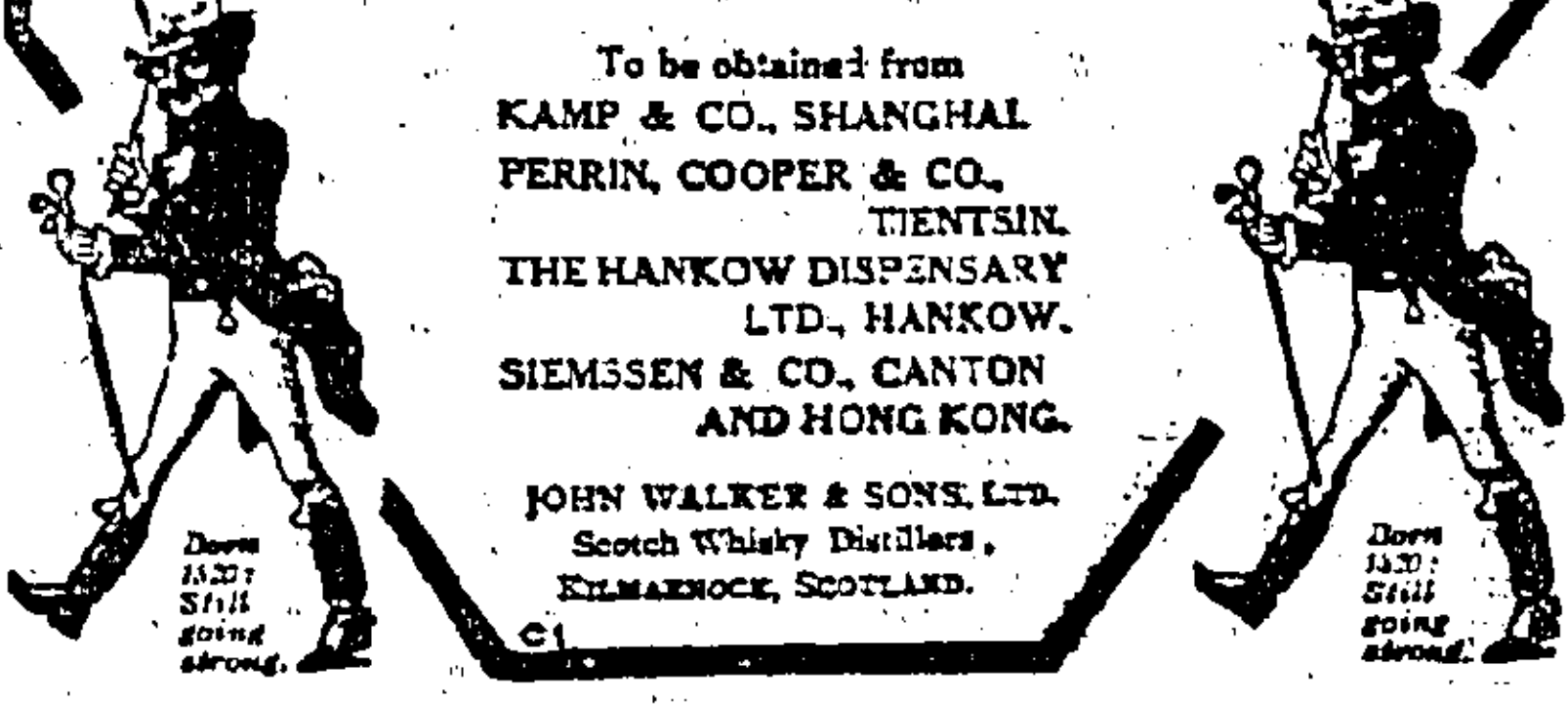
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GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

WEST RIVER FLOOD RELIEF.

REPORT ON THE THIRD DISTRIBUTION.

[The following are the last three reports on the West River Flood Relief, together with a table showing details of all payments for embankment repairs, submitted by Mr. A. E. Wood, Hon. Secretary of the West River Flood Relief Fund.]

A further instalment of relief-money was promised for the first half of January. Unfortunately the state of Mr. A. E. Wood's health would not permit of his undertaking more up-river work at that time. I was therefore deputed to assist Mr. Tong Yat Tsun in the distribution. Mr. Tong and I left Hongkong on the 12th January. Messrs. Chou Siu Ki and Lam Heng Lun, accompanied us as far as Canton where we met representatives of the Provincial Relief Committee and discussed the work of the Fund. We left Canton for the West River the following afternoon taking with us in our houseboat \$70,240 in Chinese subsidiary coin. Towage and protection were provided by the gunboat "Lung Sung." Of the \$70,240 \$61,400 represented a fresh remittance from Hongkong of \$40,000 converted at \$122.80. The remainder was drawn from the balance of previous remittance. In addition to further instalments of the money allotted to the reconstruction of broken embankments, this sum included the first instalment (\$12,250) of relief to "Wan Ki" i.e. banks damaged but not actually breached. As on previous occasions the money was distributed at three centres, viz.—Sam Chau, Shiu Hing and Sam Shui, the recipients having been warned by letter to meet us at these places. The Provincial and District Authorities again did all in their power to ensure the safe passage of the money to its various destinations. During the distribution we received several petitions for relief from embankments just outside our relief districts. These we duly forwarded to the Provincial Authorities. We returned to Canton on the evening of the 17th January.

(Sd.) D. W. Trotman,

Tai Po, Hongkong.

3. 3. 15.

On February 2nd, Mr. Tong Yat Chun and I went up the West River to pay out further instalments for the broken or damaged banks. The work is proceeding in a satisfactory manner on the whole, though we had occasion to find fault with one or two places, and from one in particular we have withheld any further instalment until certain points are put right. The Magistrate of Ko Yiu district is especially helping us by keeping an eye on the work done and reporting anything unsatisfactory. In a few cases we have seen reason to increase the original grant. We shall be going up again in a few days, and on our return a complete table of payments will be published.

(Sd.) A. E. Wood,

L. 2. 15.

Mr. Tong Yat Chun and I went up the river on March 9th, to make final payments at Ko Yiu and Ko Ming. Mr. Jaffe was fortunately able to accompany us, and he brought with him Mr. Mooney to make a survey of the spot at Fu Wan where we hope later to build a new sluice and embankment. We inspected Tau Kai Wai, the embankment from which we had withheld the previous payment, and as part of the work has been conducted in an unsatisfactory manner, and we have reason to believe that insufficient efforts have been made to raise a local levy, we reduced our total grant by \$5,000. Mr. Pun Pak Wo, the Magistrate of Ko Yiu is having the remainder of their work supervised. The payments in our three

districts have now been completed, and total \$285,500 in Canton sub-coin. The attached table gives a detailed account. Our thanks are due to Mr. Pun for his help and hospitality during the whole period of our work in Ko Yiu district and to Mr. Lo Yau Yu, late divisional superintendent of police at Shiu Hing, who has been energetic in going round the various embankments and enquiring into the progress of their work. In Canton we are indebted to Mr. Tang Kwan Shan, Chief of the Land Police, Mr. Tsoi Yu Tung, Chief of the Water Police, and Mr. Tung Pak Shan, divisional superintendent of Police, for the help they have given us throughout.

(Sd.) A. E. Wood,

L. 2. 15.

NO. 11.

Embarkment.

Tai Wan 1000 1000 1000 1000 4000

Yin Chan 1000 1000 1000 1000 4000

Chau Tung 1000 1000 1000 1000 4000

Yin Chan 1000 1000 1000 1000 4000

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GERMAN EXCUSES FOR PIRACY.

FULL TEXT OF EMPEROR'S DECREE.

The following is the full text of the Memorandum of the German Government.

"Concerning the retaliation against the measures taken by England in violation of International Law to stop neutral sea commerce with Germany."

Since the beginning of the present war Great Britain has carried on a mercantile warfare against Germany in a way that defies the principles of international law.

It is true that the British Government has announced in a number of decrees the London Declaration concerning naval warfare to be binding to its naval forces. But in reality she has renounced the Declaration in its most important particulars, although her own delegates at the London Conference on Naval Warfare had recognized its conclusions to be valid as international law.

CONTINUATION.

The British have put a number of articles in the list of contraband which are not, or at most only indirectly, useful for military purposes; and therefore according to the London Declaration (as well as according to the universally recognized rules of international law) may not be designated as contraband.

She has further actually abolished the distinction between absolute and relative contraband, inasmuch as she has subjected to capture all articles of relative contraband intended for Germany, without reference to the harbour in which they are to be unloaded or to the hostile or peaceful use to which they are to be put.

She does not even hesitate to violate the Paris Declaration, so her naval forces have seized, on neutral ships, German property that was not contraband.

In violation of her own decrees concerning the London Declaration she has further, through her naval forces, taken from neutral ships numerous Germans liable to military service, and has made them prisoners of war.

NORTH SEA TRADE.

Finally, she has declared the entire North Sea to be an area of war, and if she has not made impossible the passage of neutral shipping through the sea between Scotland and Norway, she has rendered it so difficult and dangerous that she has [word missing] a blockade of neutral coasts and neutral ports, in violation of all international law.

All these measures have the obvious purpose, through the illegal paralysis of legitimate neutral commerce, not only to strike at the German military strength, but also at the economical life of Germany, and finally, through starvation, doom the entire population of Germany to destruction.

ATTITUDE OF NEUTRALS.

The neutral Powers have generally acquiesced in the steps taken by the British Government; especially they have not succeeded in inducing the British Government to restore the German individuals and property seized in violation of international law.

In certain directions they have also aided the British measures, which are irreconcilable with the freedom of the sea, in that they have, obviously under the pressure of England, hindered (by export and transit embargoes) the transit of warlike for peaceful purposes to Germany.

The German Government has invariably called the attention of neutral Powers to the fact that it must face the question of whether it can any longer persevere in its hitherto strict observance of the rules of the London Declaration, if Great Britain were to continue its course and the neutral Powers to continue to acquiesce in these violations of neutrality to the detriment of Germany.

VITAL INTERESTS.

For the violation of international law Great Britain pleads the vital interests which the British Empire has at stake; and the neutral Powers seem to satisfy themselves with theoretical protests.

Therefore, in fact, they accept the vital interests of belligerents as sufficient excuse for every method of warfare.

Germany must now appeal to these same vital interests. To its regret it, therefore, sees itself forced to military measures aimed at England in retaliation against the English procedure.

NEUTRALS WARNED.

Just as England has designated the area between Scotland and Norway as an area of war, so Germany now declares all the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland (including the entire English Channel) as an area of war.

LOSING WEIGHT
BY THE POUND

"Under Weight" a condition of ill health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
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Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	571	81	10	5	1000
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	571	81	10	5	1000
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	127	27	10	5	1000
TAI-ROK-TSUT					
Common Dock	400	80	10	5	1000
ADELPHY					
Hope Dock	400	80	10	5	1000
Lamson Dock	300	60	10	5	1000

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,
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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.E., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME

The Overland China Mail

FULL REPORTS.

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THE DIARY.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Today's Day.
No. 1.—China Fire Insurance Co's. Meeting.

General Memoranda.

Friday, March 26.—H.K. Stock Exchange. Annual Inspection of H.K. Police Force by H.E. the Governor.
1.30 p.m.—Stephen's College Athletic Sports at Happy Valley.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
Saturday, March 27.—Yacht Races in Aid of Belgian Relief Fund.
Sunday, March 28.—Easter Sunday.
Monday, March 29.—2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture etc., at 11, Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Tuesday, March 30.—Prince Henry's Birthday (1890).
11 a.m.—Drawing of Delinquents at Hongkong Club.
11 a.m.—H.K. & W. Dock Co's. Meeting.
Noon.—Hongkong Rope Co's. Meeting.
1.30 p.m.—Full Moon.
Wednesday, April 1.—2.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
Thursday, April 2.—Good Friday, Public Holiday.
Friday, April 3.—Easter Monday, Public Holiday.
Saturday, April 4.—Easter Monday, Public Holiday.
Sunday, April 5.—King of Belgium's Birthday (1879).
Monday, April 6.—Noon.—H.K. Schools' Athletic Sports.

THE EDWARD DISPENSARY,
C. KAMMING & Co., Ltd.
Chemists and Druggists.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY DISPENSED.

Patent Medicines, &c.

2A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, July 22, 1915.

BIRTH.
HARTLEY.—On the 22nd March, at the Government Civil Hospital, to Dr and Mrs HARTLEY, a son.

DEATH.
On the 22nd March, at the Government Civil Hospital, to Dr and Mrs HARTLEY, a son.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1915.

GERMANY'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

It may seem somewhat belated to dwell on the point that upon Germany and Germany alone rests the responsibility for the war. This is universally conceded except among the Germans and their supporters, who have arrogantly deluded themselves that the world would benefit by the spread of pan-Germanic ideas. In the able speech which Sir Edward Grey delivered on Monday—(a telegraphic summary of which we published in yesterday's issue)—Germany's real "ideals" are admirably set forth, as is also Germany's crime in bringing about the war. Sir Edward Grey, speaking with all the authority of his great position, does not hesitate to place the entire blame upon Germany. Today, as at the outset of the conflict, he is fully convinced that Germany and Germany alone is responsible. He recalls the fact that before the conflict actually broke out Germany refused to participate in a conference suggested by himself and to which all the Powers, Austria included, were willing should be held. Germany alone declined to take part. To the Germans who had for years been preparing for a European war the opportunity of the dispute between Austria and Serbia seemed too favourable to let slip. They were determined to embark on war, even at the risk of causing a European catastrophe. Even Germany could not but see that Great Britain in proposing such a conference was actuated by no other motive than to preserve the peace of Europe. Not for that, however, had Germany been preparing for war with a completeness that has since been revealed, and which was never fully suspected. Germany was displeased with the size and importance of her territorial possessions, was disappointed with her comparative failure as a coloniser, and, above all, was envious of Great Britain's possessions and of her great success beyond the seas. With an arrogance that is peculiar to the Prussian and evidently admired by other Germans and their deluded followers Germany aspired to world-wide domination, for the attainment of which she was prepared to plunge Europe into war. The German ideal was and perhaps still is that "the Germans are a superior people, to whom all things are lawful, in securing power and against whom any resistance is unlawful." Such profound bombast could, of course, not be tolerated by high spirited nations and it clearly shows how little the Germans, in their folly, understood the true character of the British, French, and Russians, to say nothing of the Belgians and Serbians, when they had the fatuous folly to conclude that they could impose their will upon them. The Germans apparently believed that because they were a nation in arms, ready to embark

in a great war, that they were able to swagger about in the intolerable manner that they, through their Kaiser, were wont to do for years previous to the outbreak of the conflict. As Sir Edward Grey pointed out "Europe must be free to live not menaced by continual talk of Supreme War Lords, shining armour, rattling the sword in the scabbard, and the continual invoking of Heaven as an accomplice of Germany." Europe had had more than enough of such ridiculous bombast on the part of the Kaiser and the unanimity with which those directing affairs were supported by their respective fellow-countrymen clearly proved that such was the case. Germany was recognised universally as a menace to the peace and to the civilisation of Europe and as such had to be met with a strong front and a steady determination. Long before now the Germans have realised that they have very much over-stepped the mark in their pretensions and their arrogance, in their absurd belief in themselves and in their equally absurd under-estimation of other European nations. To-day, do they think that Great Britain and France are "decadent" or that the Russians are an unwieldy mass? The stupid simplicity and conceit of the Teuton is appalling, for even to-day he deludes himself that the ultimate issue will be in his favour! None better than the Allies know that the task of overthrowing a bellicose nation thoroughly prepared for war is a gigantic undertaking, but they are as certain of their success as they are that never again will they tolerate such a menace as Germany has been for so long to European peace. The hegemony that Germany, probed on and deluded by the Prussians, aspires to foist on to the rest of Europe is an impossible undertaking in these days, when nations, small or large, are more than ever tenacious of their individual rights. The barbarous and autocratic ideals that Germany has been cherishing—ideals based upon events of a different Europe and indeed of a different world—must and shall be overcome even though it calls for the greatest effort on the part of the Allies. Not until Germany is made to realise this; is humble again to be a menace to Europe, not until Belgium is restored to her country and properly compensated for her barbarous invaders, shall the Allies swerve from their determination to complete the task they have set themselves and which they are thoroughly well-qualified to accomplish.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The death occurred at Yokohama on March 12 of Mr. John Gibson, secretary of the local branch of the St. Andrew's Society. Mr. Gibson had been resident in Yokohama for about ten years.

Captain D. Padesley, late of the R.G.A., Hongkong, who resided at Peking for his retirement from the Army, and rejoined after war was declared, is commanding "B" Battery of the 117th Brigade, Royal Artillery, New Armies, at Home.

Miss Anna Doberski, B.A. (Copenhagen) who has been assisting meteorologist at the Royal Observatory since May 1892, is retiring on pension and leaves for home by the Siberian route to-morrow, travelling to Shanghai by the Lachow. Miss Doberski during her long period of service has made a speciality of the study of typhoons, and there is not a ship's captain on the China Coast who has not come to be thankful for the advice she has given them concerning the tracks of these dreaded storms.

His Excellency F. J. Herboose, Chilean Minister at Tokyo, and Madame Herboose, who have been paying a brief visit to South China, leave by the Shinyo Maru for Japan to-morrow. The visit of Signor Herboose has been partly in the nature of a holiday, and partly on business connected with a new commercial treaty which the Chilean and Chinese Governments have entered into. Accompanied by the Consul for Panama and Portugal, and the Chilean Consul at Hongkong, Signor and Madame Herboose visited Macao on Sunday, and received a cordial welcome from the Governor. They have also visited Canton, where the Governor-General and the Civil Governor received them very hospitably.

RUB IT IN.

A GOOD many people think rheumatism can not be cured without taking numerous medicines. Chamberlain's Pain Balm, however, thoroughly into the skin has cured far more rheumatism than any internal remedy in existence and gives relief quicker. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Volunteer and Reserve Orders will be found on the back page.

Mr. Joseph Holt, the Liverpool shipowner, has offered £30,000 to each of the next four British ships that sink German submarines.

Our Scottish correspondent reports the launch of the new P. and O. steamer "Kashmir" by Messrs Caird and Co., Greenock, recently.

The "Suwa Maru," for Marseilles and London via port, will sail on Thursday the 25th inst. at noon, and on the 26th inst. as previously announced.

The total output of the Kalkan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending March 13 amounted to 63,381.62 tons and the sales during the period to 64,424.34 tons.

A bludge employed at Mowat Lane, Canton, and Co., store was charged before Mr. Wood this morning with stealing a quantity of goods valued at \$48. Mr. Crawford prosecuted, and after hearing the evidence, defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

Since the amendment of the port regulations the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company has been able to resume its week-end service to Canton, a convenience which will doubtless be much appreciated by the public. The boat leaves Hongkong at 11 p.m. on Saturday and Canton on Sunday at noon.

The Bishop of Victoria will give a course of addresses in his private Chapel at St. Paul's College in Holy Week at 5.30 p.m.—Monday, 29th inst., The Tears of Christ; Tuesday, 30th inst., The Passion of Christ; Wednesday, 31st inst., The Resurrection of Christ; Thursday April 1st, The Courage of Christ.

Referring to the sale of the s.s. Robi and Zafro to Andrew Wolf and Co., a Manila contemporary says—"Captain James Miller is to retain command of the Robi. As the vessels are to fly their American flag, the voyage to Great Britain will be a long one, but it will be useful to a youth going to a works in Birmingham or Manchester was unsuitable to one going to China."

Messrs. Lloyd, Matheson and Carruth, of London and Liverpool, in their report dated Feb. 11 last regarding China trade—There has been rather more enquiry for Monings over 15 per lb., and several lots have been sold up to 15.25 per lb., also a few of the finer grades. Common Congous are very scarce, and there is little about on the market at 8½d. per lb.

While watching a Chinese conjuror at the Chinese Recreation ground, two sailors from Shanghai were hustled by members of the light fluted fraternity. One sailor felt a tug at his pocket and glancing about saw his watch in the hand of a Chinaman. He hurriedly passed the button hole. The man was arrested and being charged before Mr. Wood this morning, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Before Mr. Hazeldan at the Magistracy this morning a Chinese was arrested for stealing wood from a local ship yard. When charged, he said he wanted to return to his native country but had no money with which to pay his fare. He accordingly stole the wood and in the hope that he would be punished and thereby make the trip gratis. Defendant was sentenced to a month's imprisonment and recommended for banishment on his discharge from jail.

SANITARY BOARD.

NUMEROUS FLUSHING APPLICATIONS.

In addition to the discussion on Mr. Golding's motion at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, on the question of the cleansing of side channels and swamps in Tsim Sha Tsui, (reported in last night's "China Mail"), the Board also considered a long list of applications to erect water closets.

In regard to an application to erect two water closets at No. 11 Queen's Road Central (Mercantile Bank) Lt. Col. Gordon Hall intimated: "Would it not be better to hold all these cases over until the subject of Mr. Golding's motion is decided?"

Mr. Fitzwilliams and Mr. Golding intimated "Grant" while the Hon. Mr. Hewitt wrote: "I presume that they are for the use of Europeans?"

The request was granted provisionally. Permission was granted provisionally to erect a water closet at the Kowloon Dock it being considered that the case was independent of the general question.

An application to erect a water closet at 11 May Road was refused. Mr. Golding, Mr. Chan Kai Ming and Dr. Fitzwilliams intimated "Grant." Lt. Col. Gordon Hall "Discussed" and Hon. Mr. Hewitt "Refused."

A similar application in regard to "The Firm" Magazine Gap Road, was also refused, the observations of the members being the same as in the foregoing application.

Application to erect twelve water closets in a block of buildings on a Kowloon Island lot in Hanou Road was adjourned. The Hon. Director of Public Works minutely intimated in favour of permitting water closets in such cases. In the case of ordinary houses, one water closet for each house should suffice. It is not necessary to provide a water closet for each bedroom in a house.

ELECTRICAL GENERATING STATIONS IN CHINA.

Professor C. A. Middleton Smith.

M.Sc., of Hongkong University, delivered a lecture on the above subject at a general meeting of the Hongkong Local Centre of the Institution of Electrical Engineers at the University yesterday evening.

Professor Middleton Smith treated his subject very fully and, in the course of his remarks, said:—One of the objects of founding this local section was to supply information about electrical engineering in China to engineers in Great Britain. It is difficult to find any complete records about this subject; and a few general remarks may therefore be acceptable. It only because people in Britain, generally, do not fully understand what is meant by a non-industrial country.

It is now some twelve years ago that the writer first became interested in engineering work in China. Three young Chinese students from Shanghai, went to London, and in the course of their College training there were many opportunities to discuss with them the state of affairs in their native land. It is perhaps not a very difficult task to train young Britons to become engineers, because the proceedings of every engineering Institution teams with papers and advice upon the subject. There is also a very general idea as to the probable destiny of most of the students. But when Chinese young men appeared, the problem was a new one. What was to be their career? What was necessary for them to know? Was it better to teach them about the working of the "tuppenny tube," the organisation of a large works, the design of high tension alternators, or how to apply electric power to workshops?

After a time a number of Chinese students passed through the Colleges and Universities in which the writer was employed, and, as is usual in such cases, after a time the Professors and Lecturers found it almost impossible to do anything else but to train the Chinese student in the same way as the Britisher. All of us, I am quite sure, felt uncomfortable about the Oriental students, for it seemed obvious that what would be useful to a youth going to a works in Birmingham or Manchester was unsuitable to one going to China.

Having thought a good deal about the matter in London, it was a disappointment to find, on arrival in China, how hopelessly ignorant it is possible to remain on such an important and interesting matter as the condition of a country in which about 400 million people live. One did not expect to find Canton like London, nor Shanghai like Liverpool, because, after all, one had the benefit of reading books on China and of attending places where richshawas are brought on certain educational. It is interesting to the stage and pigskin English is spoken by the servants of the hero and heroine. But one did have the general impression that China was becoming like the kinetic West, and that a very large number of the Chinese were not only quite conversant with modern inventions, but were determined to introduce them into their own country. If indeed many of them had not already been introduced. The lines "better forty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay" were written in the days of our fathers, and Mr. H. G. Wells and others had taught us to expect that even the inhabitants of other planets nowadays know a great deal about applied science.

It was, therefore, perhaps excusable to expect to find cities like, let us say, Bath or Winchester, with a proper Oriental setting of brilliant sunshine and bizarre clothed inhabitants. But, as all of us resident in the Far East know quite well, we entered into an entirely new world when we took up our abode on here. Canton no more resembles Bath than a Dervish is like an Anglican bishop.

The first great surprise was to find that China is a country which, for all practical purposes, is entirely devoid of roads. More than ninety-nine per cent. of the inhabitants are living under conditions which are the same as those which existed in China two thousand years ago. It is quite probable that ninety per cent. of the inhabitants of China have never heard of a steam engine, or a boat engine of any description. They have certainly not seen or heard of a Pelton wheel or a water turbine.

Of those who have seen an engine the very great majority have only glanced at the locomotive or marine steam engine. It is idle to speculate about the number of Chinese who have any idea of what is meant by the words "Electrical Power Station," but it is surely not 1/10th per cent. of the population. Possibly about ten per cent. of the people have seen the ordinary electric lamp and about one-tenth of that number have seen a gas lamp.

There are, for all practical purposes, only three methods of communication in China in which the work of the engineer is employed. They are (1) steamers traffic on the coast and up four or five rivers (2) railways, the total length of which is now about equal to the mileage in Japan (3) telegraphs, which are under Government control and which seem to be operated fairly successfully.

A LIFE SAVED.

It is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is a powerful and effective remedy for all ailments of the stomach, bowels, and all internal organs. It is a powerful and effective remedy for all ailments of the stomach, bowels, and all internal organs.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

In the whole of China there are only three places in which modern industrialism is even attempted on any scale such as is common in towns of say 50,000 inhabitants in England. These places are Hongkong (a British Colony), Shanghai (a foreign settlement) and Hankow. In these places the work of the electrical engineer is very much in evidence. Obviously, however, the Chinese, and it is only fair to add that those object lessons are viewed with great interest.

The engineer who visits Hongkong and Shanghai notices a very great contrast. The two outstanding features in Hongkong are the Public Works—especially the waterworks and the good roads—and the three large dockyards. In Shanghai the distinguishing features, are the enterprises electricity supply system and the numerous factories, such as cotton mills, etc. Shanghai has good roads, but the conditions there are much kinder than those in Hongkong for the settlement is very flat, while the Colony has a series of roads cut out of the face of the granite rock which forms the island. There are shipyards in Shanghai, but they are not so large as those in Hongkong. In the latter place, the Taikeo Dockyard and Engineering Co., the Royal Naval Dockyard, and the Royal Naval Dockyard probably employ about six hundred European managers, engineers, foremen, etc., and about seven thousand Chinese workmen, of various grades.

These three dockyards are well equipped with all modern machine tools, many of which are motor driven in accordance with the most approved modern practice. In the Taikeo Dockyard there is a large central power station containing 500 D.H.P. gas engines and D.C. Generators with a total capacity of 2,250 k.w. More gas producers supply the fuel for the engines, but it should be mentioned that most of the coal used in Hongkong is brought from Japan. It is understood that the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. will abandon its steam driven central station which has a capacity of 300 k.w. and will take a "bulk supply" of electrical energy from the local supply company. The Dock Company has on order and will this year install 2-6 phase rotary converters (sixty cycle) of 350 k.w. capacity each. Current will be supplied from the China Light and Power Co. Hongkong Power Station. In the Naval Dockyard there is a central station with steam and Diesel engines.

In the Colony of Hongkong there are two public electricity supply companies. That which is on the island and supplies the city of Victoria has a station containing 2,000 k.w. Diesel engines and 600 k.w. steam engines and it is an open secret that a new steam turbine driven station is being planned. The existing station seems to have been placed in a most unenviable site (it is on a ledge of rock some distance from the sea and about one hundred feet above sea level) and although originally a steam engine station, it now employs Diesel engines. The present price of electrical energy as supplied by this company is 24 cents a unit for lighting and 7½ cents for power with a recent concession of 5 cents for power during certain hours. For the purposes of comparison in this paper the cost will be taken at 1d. and this means that the consumer in the city of Victoria, Hongkong, pays 6d. for lighting and 2½d. and 1½d. for power at this date.

There is also a separate generating station for supplying power to the tramway. This is steam driven. Probably it will disappear in time. The Hongkong University has its own central station installed largely for educational work with a total capacity of rather over 100 H.P. of gas, oil and steam engines, a steam turbine and a Pelton wheel. There are perhaps half a dozen smaller generating plants in the colony; mostly driven by gas engines with suction gas producers. Although coal gas is used for heating and lighting, the only engine in the Colony using coal gas (other than those at work in the local gas works) is a 15-H.P. Crossley installed in the University Power Station. The fuel costs, with this engine about nine cents per electrical unit generated.

In Kowloon, on the mainland portion of the colony of Hongkong, the China Light and Power Co. supply light and power. Their plant consists of 510 k.w. but 1,500 k.w. is to be installed this year. Near Hongkong (say 45 miles away) there is the Canton Electric Supply Co. It must be remembered that Canton is the most populous, and is usually regarded as the most progressive, city in China. There are well over a million inhabitants. The Canton Supply Co. uses steam and Diesel engines—it was originally a steam engine station—and its total capacity is 1,540 k.w. It is the general impression that the Canton engineers found it difficult to cope with the rapidly growing load. There seems to be no doubt whatever that the Chinese shop-keeper, and especially the Chinese restaurant keeper, is willing to pay high prices for electric light and he uses it in a most lavish fashion.

About eighteen months ago a most progressive Chinese, Mr. Kwok Yik Ting, discussed at great length with the writer the problem of electric supply in Canton, and, but for the sudden and untimely death of Mr. Kwok, there would probably have been formulated by this time a comprehensive scheme for the extension of the electricity supply in Canton. It is to be sincerely hoped that the present Directors will go forward with some of the ideas of Mr. Kwok; they are particularly fortunate in having a progressive chief engineer who will certainly see that no scheme is properly carried out.

It may be mentioned for the benefit of those who have not visited Canton, that practically all the connections with the supply station are by means of overhead lines.

Near Canton—about twelve miles away—there is a supply station at Fatschan. It seems a pity that arrangements could not be made to supply power in bulk to many of the so-called villages on the neighbourhood of Canton. Of course one must remember the unsettled state of the country in that district, but Chinese robbers and thieves, who are great liking for copper in any shape or form, seem to have a wholesome dread of touching transmission lines.

In the delta of the Canton river there is the small Portuguese settlement of Macao which has its own electric supply plant.

After two years of study of the subject, the writer has the impression that at present the demand for electrical apparatus in China is all on a comparatively small scale. Shanghai is the one great exception. Commercial men in Britain might possibly be pessimistic about the outlook, as they read these figures, but there are two or three factors to be remembered which may make them take a rather more rosy view of the future prospects in China.

(1) There is a great desire, among all classes of the Chinese to have electric light, and experience in and around Hongkong seems to prove that they are quite willing to use and pay for it, at even extravagant prices.

(2) The plants already installed are having an educational effect. In nearly all cases extensions are contemplated.

(3) The Chinese are particularly anxious to adopt applied science work; during the last few years the shrewd business men in the coast ports have been repeating vaguely, but sincerely, "there is money in it." It is to be hoped that the Chinese will not blindly adopt all things European, but it is almost certain that they will extend greatly the use of electricity. A responsibility rests with Europeans in the treaty ports to educate them in this work. Thousands of Chinese are turned away from popular lectures in Canton and other cities on "Electric Lighting." Can we imagine tens of thousands of Londoners going to the Albert Hall to listen to a lecture on such a subject?

CHILD CRUELTY.

Woman Charged with Treating Her Child.

It is some four or five years since an epidemic of cases of cruelty to children was prevalent in Hongkong but there are indications of its revival. Serp. Kendall, this morning at the Magistracy mentioned a case which appears to be a most serious one.

A woman, who is alleged to have habitually paid visits to the medical officer in the hospital, was charged with the cruel treatment of her child. The child was a girl, of about seven years, with scalding sores on her face and neck, and was in a very bad state of health. The woman was charged with the cruel treatment of her child.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

BOMBS DROPPED INTO RHEIMS.

VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED NEAR BAGATELLE.

PARIS ON THE ALERT FOR ZEPPELIN BOMBS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BOMBS DROPPED ON RHEIMS.

LONDON, March 23, 4.55 a.m.
A communique issued at Paris states: The enemy bombarded Rheims, and a German aviator dropped bombs into the city, hitting three civilians. We progressed in Champagne to the east of Hill 196. The Germans twice violently attacked near Bagatelle to re-capture lost ground. They were completely repulsed.

MORE ZEPPELIN SCARES AT PARIS.

THE CITY IN DARKNESS.

LONDON, Mar. 23.
A telegram from Paris reports that a Zeppelin dropped a bomb at Villers Coterets last night.
The alarm was given in Paris where lights were extinguished at nine o'clock. People crowded in the streets despite Police warnings, but the Zeppelin did not arrive and lighting was restored.

LATER.

A second alarm was given at 11 p.m. Lights were extinguished on a report being received that two Zeppelins had been sighted in Oise, one proceeding towards Amiens and the other towards Compiègne.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

THE DARDANELLES BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, March 22, 11.50 a.m.
The Admiralty announces that unfavorable weather hindered operations at the Dardanelles and prevented damage to forts on 16th being ascertained. British casualties during bombardments were 61 killed, wounded and missing. The Admiral commanding has especially praised splendid behaviour of the French squadron.

THE FALL OF PRZEMYSL.

THE TSAR HONOURS THE SUCCESSFUL COMMANDERS.

LONDON, Mar. 23.
In connection with the fall of Przemyśl, the Tsar has conferred the Second Class Order of St. George on the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army in the field, and the Third Class of the same Order on General Ivanoff, Commander of the besieging Army.
A communique prior to the surrender of the garrison mentions that a fierce artillery fire was maintained around the fortress. On Sunday night portions of the garrison again tried a sortie northwards, but were driven back within the circle of the forts with heavy loss.

(Havas Telegrams.)

REICHACKERKOPF RETAKEN.

French stock now stands at 71 per cent.
Yesterday the enemy bombarded Soissons Cathedral. At Eparges we repulsed violent counter-attacks. We re-took Reichackerkopf, which was lost yesterday. To-day in Argonne, near Bagatelle, we exploded three mines and carried a trench. Our artillery repulsed a furious attack, inflicting very heavy losses on the enemy.

TURKS ATTACK AMERICAN MISSION.

The Turkish Consul Rahibey, leading 70 Askaris, attacked the American mission at Curnia, which is sheltering 15,000 Christian people. The Orthodox Bishop Marille and other fathers were outraged, and sustained bad treatment. The Mission has asked Russian troops for protection.

WAR NEWS.

Speaking in Berlin at a meeting of the German League Club, Dr. Alexander Dietz, director of the Wolf Agency, said that 1,000 German newspapers, 120 of them political, had been forced to cease publication owing to the war.

In future, buying, or selling bread for money in Berlin will be prohibited. The authorities will issue red stamps to each individual for a certain quantity of bread, and only in exchange for these stamps will bread be supplied. Berlin is the first German city where such regulations have been made, but it is expected that similar regulations will apply to all German communities.

In becoming Captain A. E. W. Mason of the Manchester Regiment, the author of "The Four Feathers" and "The Wives of the Defence," is the first novelist dramatist of the front rank to take up a commission in the new Armies. Mr. Mason has sampled many kinds of adventure, but was will be a new experience, even for him.

More than a thousand women will be in full work every week till August to fulfil the contract for 2,000,000 pairs of Army socks which the Government has given to the Central Committee on

Women's Employment, which has been organized in connection with the Queen's Work for Women Fund.

THE FAR EASTERN POSITION.

In the course of his speech in the Duma on 10th ult., M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, dealt with many matters in a great speech. Referring to the Far East, M. Sazonoff said the agreement signed in 1907 and 1910 with Japan had borne fruit during the present war, for Japan was with them. She had driven the Germans from the Pacific Ocean and had seized the German base of Kiaochow. Although Japan did not sign the agreement of August 23, yet, since the Anglo-Japanese alliance contained an undertaking that a separate peace should not be concluded, therefore the German Government could not hope for peace with Japan before she had concluded peace with Great Britain, Russia, and France. Consequently, their relations with Japan gave them a firm friend. The demands addressed by Japan to China should not be considered contrary to our interests. As for Russia's Chinese interests, he could state their constant improvement. The popular in regard to Mongolia, though slow, were friendly, and he hoped to be able to announce shortly the signature of a triple Russo-Chinese-Mongolian treaty, which, while safeguarding the interests of Russia, would not injure those of China.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Wah Tat Yat Po's Service.)

CHING MING HOLIDAYS.

PEKING, March 23.
The Minister of Education has ordered the schools to give one week's leave to their pupils at the Ching Ming festival.

BOYCOTTING CHINESE.

SHANGHAI, March 23.
Chinese who went to Japanese shops in the Foochow Road to make purchases were prevented by fellow countrymen. The Japanese closed their shops.

AN AMNESTY OFFICE.

The President intends to establish an amnesty office.

JAPANESE BRIGADE ARRIVES.

A Japanese Brigade has arrived at Fengtien.

MILITARY AWARDS.

By Presidential mandate awards totalling \$20,000 have been given to military who assisted in the suppression of rebels in Kwangsi.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

THE PRESBYTERIAN INQUIRY.

EDINBURGH, Feb. 18.

It is almost 20 years since Principal Paterson left university College in Dundee for the McGill College in Canada, but it is evident from his volume of "Canadian Essays and Addresses" that he has lost none of the notorious "perfidious ingenuities." He does not hesitate to submit to the cold criticism of print even his St. Andrew's Day oration. In one of them he tells the New York Scots that "speaking figuratively, we Scotsmen in America are wearing the kilt all the time." Certainly the Learned Principal seems to do so. They had not only their Burns Clubs, their Gaelic Song Societies, the St. Andrew's festivals, but also the tartan, the pipes, and the golf, and curling, and baggy, and heather, and grouse, and oatmeal porridge, and whisky. And then the Scottish type. In all our assemblies you will find a good number of the representatives of that grave, serious, thoughtful, provident, kindly type of national character that has been evolved out of our Scottish past, with a curious blending of the Scotch Catechism and the multiplication table, the Scotchness and strong drink, often a "bundle of contradictory qualities—greedy and generous, worldly and pious, practical and idealistic, prejudiced and open-minded." But many-sided, and there the Scotsman's strength lies. And so on, and such like, and a great deal more of it, and the Edinburgh does not hide his Scottish descent under a bushel.

Every traveller knows that not the least interesting part of his travels is the new vision he gets of his own land and his own countrymen. Now the Scotchman, I think, for the first time, but the old land he sees from the outside for the first time. "Italy!" said a keen-eyed, patriotic Scot, "give me a sunny morning in Scotland after a heavy night's rain, its worth any three days in Italy." And then the people! How one generalizes, and compares, and contrasts, and never to the disadvantage of his own folk. Here is how Principal Paterson touches off our national characteristics:— "Shrewdness and sagacity, the faculty of acquiescence with a strong undercurrent of generosity, tenacity of purpose, which is sometimes mistaken for aggressiveness, power of adaptation to unfamiliar circumstances, and a passionate clinging to tradition; these seem to me amongst the main characteristics of our national genius. It is to qualities such as these—along with the power of making a little oatmeal go a long way—that our countrymen owe the position they have made for themselves in this and other lands."

THE SCOTS IN FRANCE.

The Rev. J. Thomson, Edinburgh, who is engaged in Y.M.C.A. work among the troops at one of the lines in France, writes: "One of our countrymen has had upon me to make me rapidly produce a Scotsman. There are no troops like them. To see a Highland regiment go by with the pipes skirling and the hawky lads swinging along together, gives one an electric feeling. Many of the Maclean Watt would shoot myself in pure chagrin. Our Highland regiments have suffered very badly. Naturally they are always sent where things are hottest. Yesterday Watt met a battalion of Germans, mostly Bavarians, newly landed. He spoke to the sergeant, who remarked, 'Aye, I've a hankie hanky chiala here; gin' we get a breenge at the Germans, we'll gie them a fleg.'"

OFFICERS ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

Two British officers—Second Lieutenant R. F. Gore Browne, R. F. A., and Lieutenant Gillespie, Gordon Highlanders, were taken prisoners in January and taken to T. B. Thauron, the kindness of a German officer, it has been reported to their families that they attempted to escape by jumping off the wall of the fortress at its highest point. The drop was some 45 ft. or 50 ft. Lt. Gore Browne jumped first and broke his leg. Lt. Gillespie then jumped and was unhurt, but with great self-sacrifice stayed with his friend till both were recaptured. Lt. Gillespie is a tall, powerful young man, and was at one time head boy and Rugby and cricket captain of Lewis School. His home is now in Victoria, British Columbia, and he came to this country to enlist when the war broke out. He was captured by the Germans on January 9, when, according to Lt. Gore Browne, is a son of 31st. Lt. Gore Browne, the well-known K.C.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

Thirty-Seventh Annual Meeting.

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of this company was held this morning at the offices of the General Agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Hon. Mr. David Landale presided, and there were also present, Hon. Sir Paul Chater, G.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Shollin, Mr. F. W. Bartoo (consulting committee), Mr. G. W. Beveridge (secretary), Messrs. R. D. Keith, F. C. Hall, Choo Siang A. C. D. F., F. M. de Graze, Ho Fook, L. N. Loef, A. J. P. Pomfret, A. Rodger, Lo Choung Shui, J. Paterson, R. Sutherland, L. A. P. Lieta, T. H. Hornby, M. A. Razack, J. McCubbin, A. E. Arnall, H. C. Macdonald, H. Perry Smith, T. Tetris and S. C. Limal.

The Chairman said—The past year opened under very unfavorable conditions owing to the unsettled state of trading conditions in China during the first few months, and the demand for our sugar was further curtailed by the large stocks of Java and Japanese white sugar which had accumulated from the previous year. The dumping of large quantities of Japanese refined sugar at a price which was a serious handicap to the profitable working of the refinery. You must remember that the Japanese refineries have a protected market in which to sell their production at a profit which enables them to dump their surplus stocks in the open market at a price as low as the Chinese cheap prices and so long as the Japanese consumer is content to go on paying relatively a very high price for his sugar these conditions are likely to continue. During the first few months of the year the refinery was kept working at about half its capacity which was afterwards slightly increased, but the first six months showed a very heavy loss in working account. The price of Java raw sugar was fairly steady during the early months of the year, but dull trade and heavy supplies brought about a decline in June, and is the market advice received from London indicated a further drop we deemed it advisable to enter the new season which commences in July with as few forward contracts as possible. But for the outbreak of the war this would undoubtedly have been the case. But the whole aspect of the sugar industry was changed by the outbreak of hostilities. The German, Austrian and Russian surplus production could not be marketed, and the enormous purchases of other sugar by Great Britain and other countries were 50%.

By acting promptly we were able to buy sufficient supplies before the heavy rise took place, which together with our previous purchases carried us on for 6 months. The price of the sugar after the outbreak of hostilities during the latter part of the year was able to improve our position by sales in some of our markets but the rise in the Shanghai-Hongkong rate of exchange caused us in common with other Hongkong companies trading with the North to incur a heavy loss on the account. The year closed with the unsatisfactory result disclosed in the accounts. On the 31st December we had considerable supplies of raw sugar in stock and "to arrive," that had appreciated in value, and during the year we have been able to make some progress towards clearing off the debit balance in the accounts. The European War has opened many outlets in which we have hitherto been unable to successfully compete, and we are now in a position to sell our sugar at a profit. We shall do our utmost to maintain the footing we have gained. Refined sugar continues in fairly good demand, and immediate prospects are fairly satisfactory. It must be remembered however that at the present time the margin for profit is not great and when the price of refined will keep at today's high level when this year's crops becomes available in July is purely a matter of speculation and depends very largely upon the state of affairs in Europe at the end of this summer. I would like therefore to warn shareholders against any exaggerated ideas of profit making as things present themselves today. The property and plant of the refinery are maintained efficiently, but it is highly probable that when the refinery is ready to take steps to bring all departments up to date to enable us to cope with the extremely keen competition now encountered. In this connection we may mention that we have ordered a new set of rollers and it is anticipated that these will assist towards more economical cost of production. The sale of the Bowington property has been completed, and the surplus of \$42,257.61 over the book values, together with proceeds of sale of old stillery plant \$6,333.22 have been utilized for writing down the value of our East Point machinery.

The report and accounts, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Sir Paul Chater, were adopted. The members of the consulting committee were re-elected, on the motion of Mr. Hornby, seconded by Mr. Razack. On the proposition of Mr. McCubbin, seconded by Mr. Lo Choung Shui, Messrs. H. Perry Smith and A. R. Lowe were re-appointed auditors.

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

Thirty-Third Annual Meeting.

The thirty-third ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., was held today at the offices of the general agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Those present were Hon. Mr. D. Landale (chairman), Messrs. J. W. O. Bonnar and G. W. Bartoo (consulting committee), Messrs. A. J. P. Pomfret, G. A. Tidale, H. E. Bone, W. Woodhead, R. D. F. Keith, L. N. Loef and Chan Po Siang.

The Chairman said: During the first half of the year the competition of American Refined Sugar in the Philippines was extremely severe, but the Refinery managed to come out with a small profit. With the outbreak of the European War, however, conditions as regards sugar improved considerably and enabled us to show a more encouraging result. It was found imperative to sink two new wells on the company's property in order to secure an adequate supply of water. It has also been necessary to make sundry additions and renewals to the plant and machinery, and these items have been charged to Property account. You are doubtless aware that some of the machinery of the refinery is somewhat out of date, and we took the opportunity of the visit of a travelling representative of a large firm of engineers to have the plant overhauled. To bring the installation up to date, would mean an outlay of about £15,000, but owing to the recent rise of the Company's shares, and the prospects of its refining scope, we cannot see our way to sanction such an expenditure.

Additional evidence of obtaining credit by false pretences against F. C. Castlemaine was taken this morning in Mr. Wood's Court.

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON HOTELS.

CASTLEMAINE ACQUITTED.

Evidence was called testifying to defendants having resided at the Carlton, Stag, Tokio and Nominu Hotels.

Mr. D. E. Owen, the managing prosecutor of the Carlton Hotel, said that defendant came to his hotel on the 5th inst. and asked for a room to share with a friend. Witness gave him a room and asked for payment in advance. Defendant said he would pay on the day following. The next day witness asked him for the money and he said "I will surely pay on Sunday." On Sunday witness made another application for the money and defendant said he would pay in the afternoon. Then defendant left owing \$10.50. Defendant shared a room with a friend who paid his own share.

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To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE.

Transfer of Dealership for REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS.

WE beg to announce that Messrs. Siammen & Co., in liquidation, will now discontinue the handling of Remington Typewriters and supplies, and that from this date we have appointed Messrs. Mustard & Co., Hongkong, as exclusive Remington dealers for Hongkong and South China.

Messrs. Mustard & Co. have for many years acted, and are still acting, as Remington dealers for North China with Head Office in Shanghai, and extending their dealership to South China, we give our customers the benefit of being able to draw from local stocks which will be carried at all important points.

Messrs. Mustard & Co. will shortly open an Office and Showroom in Hongkong for the sale of REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS and typewriter supplies, with staff who will give their undivided attention to the typewriter business.

All contracts for the sale of Typewriters and for typewriter repairs entered into by Messrs. Siammen & Co. will be duly carried out by Messrs. Mustard & Co.

Announcement of the location of the new Remington Offices will shortly be made. The present address of the new dealers is:—

Messrs. MUSTARD & Co.
c/o BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.
18, BANK BUILDINGS.
Telephone 355.
HONGKONG, MARCH 23, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY LIMITED.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 2410/2415 for 10 and 25 shares respectively, numbered 12739/12748 and 3555/3565 inclusive, standing in the Register in the joint names of George Andrew Hastings and John Richard Caralake, Solicitors, Liverpool & Birmingham, having been lost or destroyed, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said certificates be produced at the Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, before the 24th April, 1915, new certificates for the said shares will be issued and the old certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 24, 1915.

'BEN' LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLEBROOK LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship BENVOLICH, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at the risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where and/or from the wharves/delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st instant, will be subject to sale.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 7th April, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st instant, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 24, 1915.

(Continued on page 4.)

KIRIN BEER.

THE MOST POPULAR BEER. IN THE FAR EAST.

SOLE AGENTS

Gande, Price & Co., Ltd.

8 Queen's Road Central

HONGKONG.

EXCHANGES

\$19	all	\$7 sales	10 o/c		
\$23	all	\$41 sellers	4 o/c		
\$16	all	\$7 sales	10 o/c		
\$19	all	\$18	6 o/c		
\$73	all	\$33 buyers	44 o/c		
\$22	all	\$190	5 o/c		
\$18	all	\$27 buyers	8 o/c		
\$3	all	\$5			
\$12	all	\$57 sales			
Tia. 50	all	Tia. 135 buyers			
E. 14	all	Tia. 33			
\$16	all	\$73 buyers	54 o/c		
\$12	all	\$104 buyers	11 o/c		
\$7	all	\$46 sellers	71 o/c		
\$21	all	\$28			
\$9	all	\$138 sellers	71 o/c		
\$1	all	\$431 sellers	24 o/c		
\$64	all				
\$16	all	\$16			
5/1	all	\$3.10 sales & by 7 o/c			
Interest		Quotations			
10% p annum Par					
and BMYTH, Share-Broker					